

Rule 7054-1. Taxation of Costs by Clerk; Motion for Fees and Costs.

(A) Authority to Tax Costs. The clerk shall tax costs only where the judgment entered by the court specifically awards costs to the prevailing party. The clerk shall only tax those costs as permitted by the court's "Guidelines for Taxation of Costs".

(B) Bill of Costs. A party who has been awarded costs shall submit a bill substantially conforming to the Local Form "Bill of Costs", accompanied by addressed stamped envelopes for all interested parties. A copy of the bill of costs shall be served by the requesting party on all interested parties. The clerk may require the submission of supporting documentation prior to determination of the bill of costs.

(C) Deadline for Filing. The bill of costs shall be filed not later than 10 days after entry of the judgment or order allowing costs.

(D) Notice to Parties of Costs Taxed by Clerk. The clerk shall review the bill of costs and enter the amount of costs allowed on the bill. A copy of the bill of costs with the clerk's determination shall be served by the clerk on all interested parties.

(E) Objection to Taxation of Costs by Clerk. On a motion served within 5 days after entry of the bill of costs, the action of the clerk shall be reviewed by the court.

(F) Motion for Fees and Costs Not Taxable by Clerk. Fees and costs which the clerk is not authorized to tax pursuant to subdivision (A) shall be considered only upon motion to the court filed within 20 days after entry of the judgment.

[Comment: See also "Guidelines for Preparing Orders", Bankruptcy Rule 8014 and Local Rule 8014-1 (taxation of costs on appeal) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1920 -1924.]